# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,551.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 61.


### The True Ideal.

Tell me, O Sage! What is the true ideal?
A man I knew,—a living soul and real.
Tell me, my friend! Who was this mighty master?
The child of wrong, the pupil of disaster.
Under what training grew his lofty mind?
In cold neglect and poverty combined.
What honors crowned his works with wealth and praise?
Patience and faith and love filled all his days.
And when he died what victories had he won?
Humbly to live and hope—his work was done.
What mourning nations grieved above his bier?
A loving eye dropped there a sorrowing tear.
But History, then, will consecrate his sleep!
His name is lost; angels his record keep.

—*Wm. P. Johnston, in the Century.*

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newberu, N. C.]

THEN AND NOW; OR, HOPE'S FIRST SCHOOL. By Zillah Raymond.

We are always glad to gossip about a North Carolina book and especially glad when it is a woman's book. The little volume before us is written by a young lady who has been a country school teacher; and, having a keen sense of humor, saw so many hits, worth taking a pen to, in her every day work that she finally concluded to embody them all in a story and has given a far more correct picture of the social life of North Carolina, as seen by a country school teacher, than is generally found in the North Carolina novels that have come before us. But we can hardly call *Then and Now* a novel, for it has no plot, being merely the story of one session of a school, and is intended, the author tells us, to show the great improvement that has been made in the public schools of the old North State during the last eight years, and the room there is for further progress in this direction. It is a pity that all school trustees cannot read "Miss Hunter's" sermon on the neglect of "little things," seemingly in themselves but trifles, yet causing most disastrous consequences to the health of both teacher and pupils.

We do not believe in indiscriminate praise of a book because it is "home-made", therefore we do not hesitate to say that, as a novel, *Then and Now* has decided faults, but they are the faults of a beginner and the pen pictures scattered through it show that the author has the power, with practice, to correct these faults, and we doubt not her next book will show a marked improvement, for there is something in her to improve, and she will grow. Take for instance Mrs. Simmons' putting her boys at school. There were some thirty scholars in and around the school-house, besides some of the patrons of the school. Among the latter was a middle aged woman, whose sallow skin, coarse, gray hair, ugly features and awkward figure would have rendered her an extremely unattractive person even in the most elegant attire, but when her natural homeliness was still further set off by a blue homespun dress, with plain and not over wide skirt, a broad, old-fashioned, linen collar, worked in large scallops and fastened by a huge antiquated breast-pin, a long, brown calico apron, hair arranged in a knot, about as big as a fifty cent piece, and immense circular earrings in her ears, she reminded Hope very much of a comic valentine. Before the latter had more than hung up her hat and taken her seat, this lady came down one of the aisles, with one of her boys on each side.

These boys were white-haired, with complexion resembling the color of dirty tallow, and pale, dull looking blue eyes, looking straight at Hope. They were dressed in a style, resembling their mother's, as near as the difference of sex permitted. Blue checked shirts, and a suit of brown homespun, with stout shoes and with socks knit at home; such was their attire, yet they looked quite neat. Their mother stopped before Hope, and with a curtesy which would have done honor to some lady of a century ago said: "This is Miss Caldwell, I suppose?" "Yes, ma'am," said Hope, scarcely knowing whether to be amused, vexed or afraid, "that is my name." "And mine" the lady returned "is Simmons —the widder Simmons. I work hard for a livin', I does, and these here are my two sons. My husband was a kind of politicianer, and so, sez he, when my oldest son was named, he shall be called George Washington. That's him," designating the tallest boy, "and the youngest is named Thomas Jefferson. 'Who knows, sez he, but that they both may be presidents some day, for this country is free, sez he, and the poor man's child can rise as well as the rich man's.' Well, I've tried to do my best since he died, but I can't manage to send them to school but four or five months of the year generally, and we don't get much of the free money here. But, I expect to send them *this* whole session, and what I come to tell you is this: My two boys is very different in their turns. George Washington is very different in his disposition from Thomas Jefferson. You see, I'm their mother, and I understand them. But you can't *drive* nary one of them. They both must be *coaxed*, they must be dealt kindly with, and I wants you to treat them jest as good as if they was the richest boys in the land. But, George, *he* has a turn for 'rethmetec, and he's kinder mischievous, which I don't want you to pay no 'tention to, 'cause its disposition, and he don't, mean no harm by it. But Tommie is as good a boy as the sun ever shined on, only he don't love books much which, I think, 'scusable, sence he haint been to school much. But I'll try them both awile, and if they don't get along, I'll take them away so I'll jest let you know aforehand. Their books is jest such as I had. George's spelling book was mine, when I went ter school, and I hope yon won't let the children tear it on that account, and Tommie's used to be my dear old man's which I prize jest as much. And when any of the other children mistreats mine, I jest hope you will thrash them well."

It was well for Hope that this scene presented itself to her in so ludicrous a light—touched her sense of the ridiculous so keenly, as to overpower the natural indignation which she felt at being dictated to by such a person, and that, too, at the very beginning of her school. But, viewing it in this light, it was with great difficulty that she could prevent herself from giving vent to her feeling, by laughing outright—the more particularly that she chanced to catch Mr. Watkin's eye about this time, and noticed its mischievous twinkle. Then, too, her feelings of sympathy were aroused in behalf of a poor, lone, hard-working widow, who in her ignorance, and excess of maternal love, came to let it be known that she meant to have justice done her children. Thinking over the matter *thus*, Hope lost all thought of anger and replied to Mrs. Simmons in quite a dignified manner, assuring her that she would certainly do right by the children, and that if there was any fault to find, it would be decidly the best to take them home. The old lady was so awed by Hope's manner, that she said not another word to her, except to "wish her well" upon her own departure from the school.

Mr. Fogyman's courtship is also true to life, (though too lengthy to insert.)

### The Bennettsville Extension.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT BREEDEN.

The Cheraw and Bennettsville *Sun and Monitor* of the 26th ult., thus relates the result of an interview with Mr. Breeden, President of the South Carolina Pacific Railroad, which is the Bennettsville extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley system:

That the South Carolina Pacific railroad will be completed to Bennettsville in time for the fall trade, there now remains not a shadow of doubt. The work is now rapidly progressing in this direction at the rate of half a mile per day. The force are now at work a few miles below Rockfish, on the south end, and within a short distance of Greensboro, on the north. Within eight or nine weeks the work will have reached Shoe Heel, N. C., after which the whole force will commence work on the extension into this State. It is now safe to state that the road will be completed from Greensboro to Bennettsville within six months from this date. Capt. Breeden, President of the S. C. Pacific, has just returned from Fayetteville, and states that the work now being done is of the most thorough character, and the material of very superior quality. He informed us that there can be no doubt of the completion of the road by next fall. He also stated that the extension beyond Greensboro, N. C., is already graded for a number of miles, and that as soon as the Southern end is completed as far as Bennettsville, the northern end will be pushed on to Mt. Airy.

Upon inquiry, he stated that while railroads could not be constructed in a day, he was convinced that this road would e're long be extended through South Carolina, via Camden and Columbia, on to Augusta, and even further; that he also believed that the northern end would be extended on into Tennessee, thus forming, when completed, the most direct line west. Of course this is only Capt. Breeden's opinion, but it shows that a grand scheme is contemplated by men of influence, energy and capital. It can be done; it ought to be done. There are now at work on the Yadkin Valley road, two hundred and fifty hands. One hundred and seventy near Greensboro, and eighty below Fayetteville. There are only five miles more to finish before they reach Greensboro, after which the whole of the force will be put on this end of the line. The company have worked quietly but well. We have every reason to believe that the northern end will be carried into Tennessee where arrangements will be perfected with other roads, making a through road to the West.

The company which first builds a direct line from deep water on the Atlantic coast to the west will reap a rich harvest. Another important link is being contemplated by the company, viz: A line from Fayetteville to Goldsboro, and then on to Norfolk, Va. Norfolk, in our opinion, will in a few years, be *the* port of the South. This section, at least, is very desirous of a line to Norfolk, and if the line is built, the main bulk of the cotton of the upper Pee Dee, and a large section of North Carolina will be shipped to that point.

THE ONLY NATIONAL PARTY.—While the Republican party consists of an empty shell in about half the States of the Union, the Democratic party has something more than a local habitation and a name in each and every State.

States that cannot cast a Republican electoral vote can, and probably will, dictate the nomination of that party for President. But the Democratic party has a fighting chance in every State.

Since 1880 Democratic Governors have been elected in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Michigan and Ohio, and the Republican party has been alarmed even in Iowa and Vermont. A few months ago there were but fourteen Republican Governors in the thirty-eight States.

These facts do not render certain, beyond a possible contingency, the election of a Democratic President in November next, but they do show the broadly National character of the Democratic party.

No rotten boroughs can put up a ticket for Democratic States to vote for.—*Wash. Post.*

The House Public Buildings Committee have agreed to recommend the erection of public buildings at Wilmington, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., and Key West, Fla., to cost not exceeding $100,000 each.

### Industrial North Carolina.

*Tobacco at Durham.*—The Raleigh *News and Observer* learns that at one warehouse at Durham from January 1 to Mach 22, 1,799,553 pounds of tobacco were sold, for $259,019.59.

*Asparagus for the Northern Markets.*—Our enterprising townsman, Capt. Thos. W. Swann, says the Goldsboro *Messenger*, is now busily engaged preparing and shipping asparagus to northern markets, where he realizes nine and ten dollars per dozen bunches. Capt. Swann shipped asparagus two weeks earlier this year than he has for several years, and the quality of the article is much finer than usual.

*Oyster Canning at New Berne.*—The New Berne correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* says that a new boiler, much larger than the old one, has been placed in the oyster canning factory. This enterprise has achieved an abundant success. Over 100,000 cans of oysters have been shipped during the past three months. It is a real treat to see the operations of the factory. One woman, we are informed, labels over 5,000 cans in one day.

*Gold Mining in Mecklenburg.*—The company controlling the Arlington Guarantee Gold Mine, located about four miles from this city, says the Charlotte *Observer*, have just made an issue of $20,000 in negotiable bonds, to create a fund for working and development of the mine on a large scale. The company working the Arlington are all Bostonians and they don't propose working it in one horse style. The Arlington is near the Capps Hill and is in a good locality. Big results are expected to follow its development.

*The Bynum Flouring Mills.*—We are informed, says the Pittsboro *Home*, that the Messrs. Bynum propose to re-arrange their large mill at Bynum on Haw river and substitute the most improved new process mill machinery for the old style machinery now in use, so as to be able to manufacture flour unsurpassed by any mill in the country. The location of this mill makes it a great convenience to a large and prosperous community. The water-power there, in all the elements of desirability, is unexcelled, we venture to say, in America.

*Juniper Water—A New Industry for Tyrrell.*—Speaking of the coming State Exposition, the Columbia correspondent of the Elizabeth City *Falcon*, refers to the juniper water of the East Carolina counties, well known for the quality it possesses of long continuing pure, and much sought after by vessels touching at Norfolk, and says: We can show as fine samples of juniper timber and in as large quantites as can be shown anywhere, and last but not least in importance is juniper water, of which our enterprising townsman W. H. H. Cooper, proposes to make a specialty at the Exposition, as one of the products of Tyrrell.

*Small Industries in Henderson County.*—Fruit culture, writes Col. Cameron to the Asheville *Citizen*, is enlisting interest, particularly in that portion of the Blue Ridge about Edneyville. Mr. John Merrill and his brother D. J. Merrill have established large nurseries of apples, peaches and plums, and also have large orchards well grown. They propose to convert a large part of their fruit to use by the evaporating process. Mr. John Merrill has also one of the largest vineyards in the mountains.

Speaking of apples reminds me that Mr. F. G. Hart informed me that this season, though the apple crop was not a large one, he shipped 12,000 bushels to Charleston, and morever dried 4,000 by the Evaporator. He also tells me that he is shipping to New York and to Charleston about twelve barrels of eggs a week. I saw that many in his store being packed for shipment. Small industries will pay; and so will small manufactories. Mrs. Allen, wife of my host Dr. Allen, has now two knitting machines, which occupy and amuse her and children, and she makes from 25 to 30 pair of socks a day, for which she readily finds sale at $2.00 per dozen wholesale They are of cotton, and also of wool, and are perfect, in finish and strength.

*Trucking in Carteret.*—The Morehead correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger* say that Mr. Coleburn of that vicinity has thirty acres, on which are growing one hundred and sixty thousand cabbage plants, and some of them already finely headed up. He will commence shipping the last of next week. He has also about fifteen acres in cucumbers beginning to sprout, and eighty thousand tomato plants set in a field; they are looking healthy and strong, and if no unexpected sharp snap should bite them, they will produce ripe tomatoes about the last of May or first of June. The snap beans cover four acres, planted this week. His cantelopes are planted on three acres. They are grown on land surrounded by salt water, thus equal in flavor to those so much sought for North in the Fall of the year. One hundred acres are ready for water melons, which are expected, with an ordinary season to produce one hundred thousand melons. Some melons that, is it not? Yet it has been done heretofore by Mr. Coleburn. His son, Mr. B. I. Coleburn, will have about one-third of the same kind of truck except water melons, in the farm adjoing his father. To see green fields at this period of the year might even be an unusual sight to you, only one hundred miles west of us. We have a wager with the proprietor that he cannot furnish well headed and solid cabbage during the coming week. Mr. Coleburn's hot-house and pits cost him $2,800; this will give a better idea of the extent of his business. In them thousands of plants of different kinds are started. He has left over some fifty thousand tomato plants, which no doubt would be cheaper to buy, when desired by others, than to seed for them. Those on the field have had frost on them, though they were not at all injured by it.

### Senator Vance on the American Hog.

In the minority report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted in the Senate by Mr. Vance last week, the North Carolina Senator expresses the opinion that Germany has the right to exclude American hog products, on the ground that they are unwholesome, if she deems it proper, and that this government is not justified in impeaching her motives. "If it be true," coutinues the report, "that our pork is to any extent unwholesome, we should endeavor by a rigid system of inspection to remove the cause of complaint. If it be true that the fear of trichinosis is only a pretext, and that the real reason for excluding our hog products is a desire to protect their own products, then we are the last people on earth who ought to complain. After surrounding ourselves for more than twenty years with a protective tariff wall so high as to exclude virtually all the products of Germany which compete with ours, it is rather late for us to advocate retaliation against a government which merely follows our example. In fact, Germany's action is retaliation, and the cry of 'stop thief' cannot change the true condition of things. We have got to learn that we are not so great and independent as to enable us to defy the laws of political economy and the amities of international trade with impunity. We have been told again and again that our true policy was to shut up our manufactures from the competition of the world and that all nations thus excluded would be compelled, nevertheless, to buy our breadstuffs and provisions; that they could not do without them. We are greatly surprised and indignant when one important customer says he can get along without our hog products and forbids their coming in, and we propose to retaliate. For what?—for simply and frankly forbidding them to be imported. Suppose, that instead of doing this, Germany had imposed a duty of 100 per cent. on them, which as effectually prohibits their importation? What then? Where would be our so called retaliation? The undersigned can see no difference whatever in the two methods of prohibition, so far as results are concerned. Only, that one is manly and direct, whilst the other is indirect and based on false pretences. Our great meat industry must, indeed, be cared for. It, with kindred agricultural industries, furnishes nearly all of our foreign trade, and they deserve all that Congress can do for them. But this bill does not propose the true way to do it. This way is to remove, as far as possible all restrictions upon trade, and the enlargment of the market for our farmers' products all over the world, by liberal treaties and tariff laws. The last section of the bill is especially objectionable, not only in the proposed retaliation, but in the relegation of the whole matter to the executive. We propose thereby to arm the chief magistrate of a constitutional republic with the same arbitrary power over commerce that is now exercised by the prime minister of feudal European despotism, in order that on equal terms they may inflict mutual injuries on their people, until one or the other gives in. This too, whilst Congress is in session, and the representatives of the people are present, ready to say if they wish to begin this war, and on what articles of commerce they prefer the event to be made. The section, in effect, is an abdication of the powers and duties of Congress and the delegation thereof to the better judgment of the President. If such measures of so called retaliation towards Germany or any other nation should be deemed necessary or advisable, *imprimis*, let Congress say so, and let it likewise prescribe all the details of such measures and the articles on which the struggle is to be made. It is the President's business to *execute* the laws, not to *make* them; and it is as certainly the duty of Congress to make them and not shift the task on somebody else. Those sections of the bill which provide for an inspection of meats designed for exportation, and which forbid the importation of adulterated and unwholesome articles of food or drink, constitute proper legislation, and whilst not regarded as sufficiently thorough, are yet in the right direction. When perfected by experience and a sincere desire to give the world wholesome food, which it is not doubted all our producers desire, in the opinion of the undersigned, all will have been accomplished that is desired by the friends of the bill."

### Fish and Mineral Water in Robeson.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

RED SPRINGS, ROBESON CO., N. C., March 27, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your last issue an account of some very fine fish. Last Friday I saw some trout caught in Messrs. McPhail's & Hodgin's pond that weighed from five to eleven pounds. This pond is only one mile from here. Come ye fishermen, all, visit our place this Summer, and find sport as well as health in our waters. TRIX.

COTTON IN MARLBORO.—We spent a few days in Bennetteville last week, says the Cheraw *Sun and Monitor*. The farmers were busy planting corn, and preparing their cotton land. We had a very pleasant drive with Capt. P. L. Breeden, ont to his plantation where we saw the finest oat crop we have seen anywhere, and from the way he is preparing his cotton land we expect ere long to see one of the finest cotton crops in the county.

THE EXTENSION OF THE RALEIGH AND AUGUSTA.—The R. R. Surveyors left here on Monday for Camden, says the Cheraw *Sun*. They have already surveyed from this point to Hamlet, N. C., and are now surveying from here to Camden.

AT GIBSON'S STORE.—Work on the railroad from Hamlet to Gibson's Store is rapidly progressing, says the Cheraw *Sun*. Mr. Gibson, we are informed, will erect a large hotel for the accommodation of passengers at that point.


## Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 25 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees

Fayettevill, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

## Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.

Dec 24, 1883 47ts

## COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

## TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

| Northern Division. STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 3 00 | |
| Little River | 13.75 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Spout Spring | 20.0 | 4 20 | 4 15 |
| *Rock Branch | 27.5 | 4 50 | *4 50 |
| Swann's | 29.0 | 5 10 | 4 56 |
| Jonesboro | 34.1 | 5 50 | 5 35 |
| Sanford | 37.1 | 6 30 | 6 05 |
| Egypt | 43.5 | 7 00 | 6 55 |
| Gulf | 46.5 | 7 28 | 7 18 |
| Richmond | 53.7 | 8 05 | 8 00 |
| Ore Hill | 58.0 | 8 35 | 8 23 |
| Siler | 62.6 | 9 05 | 8 55 |
| Staley | 70.0 | 9 50 | 9 40 |
| Liberty | 74.5 | | 10 15 |

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | A. M. |
| Liberty | 0.0 | 3 45 | |
| Staley | 4.5? | 4 20 | 4 10 |
| Siler | 12.0 | 5 05 | 4 55 |
| Ore Hill | 16.6 | 5 35 | 5 25 |
| Richmond | 20.9 | 6 00 | 5 55 |
| Gulf | 28.1 | 6 45 | 6 30 |
| Egypt | 31.1 | 7 10 | 7 03 |
| Sanford | 37.5 | 8 00 | 7 35 |
| Jonesboro | 40.5 | 8 30 | 8 12 |
| Swann's | 45.6 | 9 00 | 8 53 |
| *Rock Branch | 47.1 | 9 06 | *9 16 |
| Spout Spring | 54.6 | 9 45 | 9 40 |
| Little River | 60.85 | 10 20 | 10 10 |
| Fayetteville | 74.5 | | 11 00 |

| Southern Division. | | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 11 20 | |
| Rockfish | 7.20 | | 11 50 |
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Rockfish | | 2 00 | |
| Fayetteville | | | 2 30 |

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

## New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

## GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

## BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

## Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

## WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

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Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C

Dec 20, 1883 36tf

## RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Lakilley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

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Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

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Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

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March 29, 1883. 8tf

## Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

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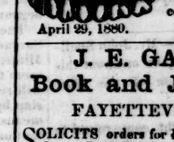

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# OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 2, 1884.


## THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

We print elsewhere some interesting extracts from the recent speeches of Senators Vance and Lamar in support of what is known as the Educational Bill, the details of which were given, and its practical working as proposed very clearly illustrated, by our Washington correspondent last week.

As Governor Vance justly observes, one might possibly have expected objection from the strict constructionists of the Constitution who traditionally belong to the Democratic party; but opposition comes with bad grace from those who have spent their lives in voting away the Government's money in the very concrete form of land grants by the million of acres to the Western daughters of New England, as they have many other millions in indirect taxes to the protected industries of the mother States themselves. With the worst grace possible, now, from those who created the need of the beneficiaries who will most enjoy the benefaction.

The usual cry of the representative of the Northern and Western States, which have long since received many times more than their share of Government appropriations, is heard again. As in the case of Senator Ransom's River and Harbor efforts for the South, so now with Senator Vance's in behalf of the educational appropriation.

When the surfeited are reminded of the equanimity with which the sections they represent received appropriations of like character in the past, the quick rejoinder comes that "two wrongs don't make a right." Which is, as if one of the members of a firm who had overdrawn his account, and offers no restitution of the overdrawal, should object to his partner's equalizing matters, on the ground that the capital (as it then stands, of course) should remain without further diminution, for the common benefit of the two.

LET CUMBERLAND MAKE AN EXHIBIT.—All sections of the State seem to be waking up to the importance of the coming Exposition. Every day brings news of "another county heard from" with an appropriation. The great Fair at Raleigh next October will be a picture in miniature of the natural resources, the agriculture, the manufactures and the commerce of the State.

For reasons well understood by all it would not be advisable for Cumberland, in its corporate capacity, to make an appropriation of public funds, in order that its resources might be displayed. But it would be wretched policy if, for any reason whatever, we failed to put before the world the excellence and diversity of our natural resources, the skill of our enterprising manufacturers, and the products of our farms, orchards and vineyards.

Does not our agricultural society furnish an organization fully officered and equipped for our needs? The officers know the county, the people know and have confidence in them. Why not meet, gentlemen, consider the matter, and volunteer to act in behalf of the county, calling upon its citizens for funds and for assistance that this great work may be fully done? We are sure that Cumberland people will back you in so doing.

CINCINNATI UNDER MOB RULE—A mulatto, named Berner, aged 17, in company with another two years older, robbed and murdered their employer in Cincinnati the night before Christmas, under circumstances of great atrocity. A Cincinnati jury, however, found Berner guilty only of murder in the third degree, and he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. A mob of 10,000 persons formed on Friday and attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching Berner and 43 other murderers confined therein. The militia were called out and a number of volleys were exchanged with the rioters, from fifty to seventy-five persons, mostly in the ranks of the rioters, were killed; and a great number wounded. The Court House was burned. Quiet was restored by Monday night, the military having dispersed the mob.

This is rather worse than the Cash affair in South Carolina, and shows badly for the civilization of the land of John Sherman.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.—Since the last issue of this paper news has been received of another cyclone which, passing through Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, struck the Western portion of this State in Catawba county—wrecking the Methodist church and thirty houses in Newton, and killing Miss Miss Hunsucker, six miles from the town, and a child. Some damage to houses, farms and forests was also done in other parts of the State, notably in the widely separated counties of Edgecombe and McDowell.

THE NEWSPAPERS.—The Wilmington *Star*, without a peer among North Carolinian dailies, and one of the best newspapers in the South, has begun its thirty-fourth semi-annual volume. During these seventeen years it has not changed hands, meanwhile acquiring honor and achieving a business success much beyond the average luck of its contemporaries.

The *Richmond Rocket* has been sold to our excellent and scholarly friend, Mr. H. C. Wall, who will hereafter be its editor.

RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH THE CITY OF MEXICO.—"A train of cars direct from the City of Mexico will reach Chicago this morning," says the New York *World* of the 28th. "This is Progress. Mexico will think so when trains of cars from Chicago begin to arrive in the ancient capital of the Aztecs."

The highway between New York city and the Mexican capital will in two or three years at furthest be through Fayetteville. Over whose road?

THE "STATE JOURNAL."—Mr. John Spellman informs us that he will, on or about this day, resume the publication of the *State Journal* in Raleigh.

It looks as if things might come round to the North Carolina platform after all.

## WHAT WE EAT.

In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881–2, Dr. H. J. Detmers, one of the experts employed by the Department to investigate the swine plague, gives an account of his investigations in Illinois calculated to make the Southern farmer "diversify" his diet if not his crops. The matter-of-fact style in which the Doctor makes the following statements may, for want of a better term, be said to be blood-curdling:

As my instructions, received some time last spring from the Department of Agriculture, required me to "go into the field" and commence experiments with prophylactics on diseased and infected herds of swine by the first of June, and as I found it exceedingly difficult or next to impossible to procure, even at considerable expense and much loss of time, inoculation material from animals affected with a malignant type of swine plague at not too great a distance from my experimental station, I concluded to make no more inoculations, but to drop my experiments on individual animals and commence operations in the field. Therefore early in May I looked about for herds which had just become infected, or in which symptoms of swine plague had just made their appearance. It did not take very long to find infected herds, but another difficulty was encountered. Wherever the plague made its appearance in a herd of swine old enough and in sufficient condition to be marketable, in nearly every case the owner disposed of them by shipping or selling every animal as soon as he became convinced that the disease had invaded his herd. This was easy, because the price of pork was a comparatively high one, and most of the buyers, generally not overscrupulous, especially if able to buy at a reduced rate, bought almost everything that was offered. So it often happened that a herd very suitable for prophylactic treatment if found one day were sold or shipped a day or two later, or, as sometimes happened, even the same day. Thus several experiments were cut off before fairly commenced and before any results could be obtained.

* * * * * * *

Having been informed that swine plague might be found in Effingham County, especially in the timbered districts near the Little Wabash, I went there in quest of diseased and infected herds July 5 and 6, but found only here and there one or two sick pigs belonging to people who keep but few such animals. I found that these people also ship their hogs, if only halfway marketable, as soon as they find anything wrong with them.

The Lord deliver us from the morals and the meat of such people!

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Industrial circles have been a good deal agitated lately through fear that Congress would take some action tending to destroy property in patents. This agitation is still going on, but it appears from the reports of the House Committee on patents, that it is unnecessary alarm. This committee reported adversely a bill to reduce the life of patents to five, from the present seventeen years, and stated that it was adverse to any revolutionary changes in the present laws. One bill calculated to injure patents, however, has already passed the House. It will be very probably stopped by the Senate. It is curious that the idea of taking away the property a man has in brain-work should have as many followers as it has. These movements as to patents and copy-rights are an evidence of this. Some moves have been made to make all patents free. This would result in almost ruin to many patentees, and a total paralysis of inventive thought would ensue.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is occupied with the Congo question I mentioned several weeks ago. England, it seems, has no intention of making a treaty with Portugal prejudicial to the interests not only of the International African Association, to which the world is indebted for the opening up of the immense vally of the Congo, but also to the interests of ourselves, France and other countries.

The Senate is still considering the Blair Educational Bill. The only perceptible advance that has been made is that both sides are about talked out. The amendment of Harrison, of Indiana, providing that the general government shall appropriate to each State as much as the State itself raised, if it passes, will exactly change the situation, for those who now favor the bill because a great deal of the money will go to the illiterate districts, will then be against it. Under this amendment those States which are wealthy enough to raise and expend millions in education, would receive millions, and the poor States would only receive thousands. It is not the well, but the sick who need a physician. As the object of the amendment is, however, to defeat the bill, it may possibly succeed. Sentiment among Southern Senators is very divided. The majority of them favor the passage of the bill. One of the events of the debate was an eloquent speech by Mr. Lamar. He is strong for the bill. He is a man of great force, something of a politician, but more a philosopher, and his speeches always tell. He possesses the wisdom, denied to many of his colleagues, of not rising upon every occasion, and consequently always has an attentive and interested audience. A meeting of negroes at this place, by petitioning for the passage of the Blair bill, has shown that the colored people appreciate the importance of this matter, and it is to be hoped their action will result in an awakening of their brothers throughout the country. It is noticeable that all the opposition to the bill on honest—that is constitutional—grounds is from the South. The tactics of Republicans are to defeat it by a seeming friendship.

I saw a notice in a New York paper the other day at which I confess I was shocked. It was that a committee was being formed to solicit aid in building homes for disabled Confederate soldiers. Gen. Gordon was one of the movers in the matter. This aid was to be solicited from the soldiers of the G. A. R. Now, it is unquestionably a beautiful thing to see the good-will which exists between Confederate and Federal veterans, but any aid of this nature should be a spontaneous movement from the old soldiers of the Union if they wished to give it. And it seems to me that this action of Gen. Gordon and the joint-veterans committee who are with him is a shameful breach of good taste. It places our old soldiers in a false position. However poor and needy they may be, they are not beggars.

The Russian-Ministry question is answered. Sargant will be transferred from the German Ministry to the Russian. Some of the papers seem to assume that the Prussian Embassy will remain vacant, so as to return Bismarck's slap by leaving the post vacant. It is by no means certain, however, that this is the intention of the Administration.

The bill to extend the time of payment of taxes on whisky in Bonded Warehouses has been decently and calmly laid in the cold, cold, grave. Some prominent Democrats who fought for this government partially to a private interest are piqued, but the great majority have no tears to shed. Legislation in favor of any particular interest is not wise. Another effort in favor of the extension will be made however. This indirectly brings up the caucus, which you already know, was held this week. The caucus was an ostentatious admission of timidity. It was not a further declaration of Democratic principles. It showed that two thirds of the party were in favor of immediate tariff revision. We knew that before. It showed that a small minority under Randall were not in favor of tariff reduction. We knew that before. But what we did not know and what the caucus told us is, that the minority under Randall have the caucus permission to vote with the Republicans, falsify the party record, and defeat the purpose for which this Congress was elected. Do not talk about cracking the party whip. That is not the question. We went before the country with certain professions of reform, the country trusted us, and we immediately give Mr. Randall permission to veto any tariff reduction. This is lamentably weak. The only saving clause is the Internal Revenue resolution: that Internal Revenue reform is as necessary as, and must go hand in hand with, tariff reform. If this is carried out the caucus will not have been the farce I fear it was. The last effort of the bonded-whisky men is a clause hung on to Thompson's bill for the modification of the Revenue system, of which I gave a synopsis some time back. This bill may pass, but the clause I spoke of will probably be knocked out.

The bill to return and redeem at face value the much, and deservedly, abused trade-dollar, is before the House. The discussion will be renewed Tuesday, and as it is simply a question of honesty, the committee bill pass very probably. The bill provides that the trade dollars must be presented at Treasury, or in payment of dues to the Government, before "86," and if they are so presented, the government will redeem them by a standard dollar.

One good thing Carl Schurz has done is to refuse to allow any further collections toward the $100,000 fund that some of his friends were collecting. In a manly letter he declined to be the recipient of any such charity.

The bill increasing district judges' salaries to $5,000 passed the Senate. It also passed a bill offering a reward of $25,000 to any ship, not in public service, that shall relieve the Greeley Expedition.

### Vance and Lamar on the Education Bill.

What does that bill propose to do? said Mr. Vance. It proposes, so far as I have been able to examine, nothing in the world conflicting with the rights and sovereignties of the States, as I understand it. It gives aid to their schools for ten years. The fund is to be expended altogether under State control, in aid of systems of education already established by the States, and so far as I have been able to investigate the taxation systems of the several Southern States, it will not cause one dollar's increase in taxation in order to bring those States within the reach of the benefits of this act. I know that it will in my State cause not a dollar of increase.

* * * * * * *

I admit that the present circumstances are abnormal and exceptional. I admit that there is no special provision in the constitution or one perhaps looking directly toward it for public education, but the men who framed that constitution had no idea that there would be the great civil war that occurred. They had no idea that 5,000,000 slaves would be liberated by that war, and still less had they any idea that the 5,000,000 slaves would be forced by penal laws, constitutional amendments, or by armies and navies or what not, into an absolute equality of citizenship with the white race who discovered this country, cut down its forests, drove back its aboriginal inhabitants and made the wilderness to blossom like the rose. They had no idea that their institutions and the work of their hands would ever be committed to ignorant and unlettered Africans for protection and preservation. If they had I cannot doubt from the wisdom which they exhibited in all they did they would have inserted extra provisions in the constitution providing against such a calamity.

* * * * * * *

Others say again that the bill gives too much money. Several Senators have said that. It comes with a bad grace, it seems to me, when those who have already received largely of the benefits of public education or of education paid for by the government of the United States, come in and make the objection that it gives too much money. By looking at the reports of the gifts of public lands to the various States for purposes of education, as collated in the American Almanac of Mr. Spofford for 1879, I find that the States of the Northwest have received 70,213,534 acres, which at a dollar and a quarter an acre, the government price, makes $87,765,667, while the States of the South have only received for similar purposes 6,434,446 acres, worth $8,043,000. So the people of the North have received $80,000,000 in property which is the same as money for the purpose of educating their children more than the people of the South.

I am informed by those who have made the calculation that the share which will go to the Southern States under the bill in the ten years to come will be about $55,000,000, and that will still fall short $27,000,000 of bringing those Southern States up to an equality with the Northwestern States in the matter of education at public expense. Yet we are told that the bill gives too much money; and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) says the South cannot be trusted with it. You might as well refuse to pay a man what you owe him because you could not trust him with the money.

* * * * * * *

Another Senator objects because he says the people ought to learn to depend upon themselves. That is a doctrine I like to hear advanced, but I do not think ought to come from that side of the chamber. Having received all the public lands that were sufficient to enable them to lay the basis of their school system and make a fund for perpetual education in their States, they then state to the rest of us that it will not do to depend on the government.

Mr. President, we will help ourselves if you will take your hands off of us. If you will let us alone we will agree to help ourselves. If you will quit taxing us to support your factories in the North we will agree to help ourselves. If you will quit taking public lands to build railroads in the country we will help ourselves. If you will doctor your own sick cows and calves we will help ourselves. It comes with a very bad grace indeed from a portion of the country, where all the fortunes that have been accumulated have been accumulated by making everybody help them by universal taxation for private benefit, to come here when there is a proposition to help the colored people that they themselves thrust into this position, far above their capacity to occupy, and say to us, "Well you must help yourselves." If that is to be the doctrine all along the line I am perfectly willing; I am more than willing to it. God knows, all I ask for the people of my section, and all that I ever expect to ask for the people of my section in this respect, is to be let alone. Do not tax us to build up your shoe factories; do not tax us to build up your woolen factories; do not tax us to build up your iron factories; do not tax us to build every industry almost that you have got in the North by which you have been enabled to accumulate your wealth, and then turn around and say to us, when we ask for a little help—not for ourselves so much as for those whom you thrust upon us with the right of suffrage—"We will not give it to you; you must learn to depend upon yourselves."

Mr. President, I do not expect this bill to pass; I have no idea that it will pass. I have always doubted, and I say it with proper senatorial courtesy, the professions of many gentlemen on the other side when they were so interested about the improvement, moral and intellectual, of the colored race in the South. While they would send emissaries among them and band them together for political partisan purposes, and put them on the back and urge them forward in the name of freedom and advancement, &c., to the polls, I have always believed that when it comes to doing something really for the benefit of that people there will be flinching, and I am not disappointed at finding it. When the Senator from Ohio got up and put his refusal to vote for the bill on the ground that he could not trust the people of the South to administer this money, I was prepared for his opposition to be put upon some ground; because I have no doubt that he prefers the ignorant negro as a producer of bloody-shirt and a fruitful source of investigation to the intelligent negro as an intelligent voter at the ballot-box. He answers his purpose, no doubt, better now than he would then.

Mr. Lamar said that he had given serious consideration to the constitutional question involved and had no doubt of its constitutionality. Any other interpretation of it would, in his opinion, be reversing the settled policy of the government. The refinements of the distinction that had been drawn between land grants and money grants he did not sympathize with, it was not aid to States that was unconstitutional. The unconstitutionality began when there was an intervention of the general government in the rights and functions of the States. The objections of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) to the statement in the bill that reading, writing and arithmetic should be taught did not seem to Mr. Lamar to be well founded. These words were words of description, and simply showed the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Lamar saw in those words no indication of Federal intervention in the functions of a State. Indeed he rather thought that if there had been any tendency to such intervention the passage of this bill would have a tendency to arrest it. Mr. Lamar had watched with intense interest and solicitude the progress of this educational scheme since its first appearance in another form in the other house of Congress. In his opinion it was the first step taken by Congress in regard to the race question in the United States, and would have a more decisive effect upon that question than the 13th, 14th or 15th amendments, unless this measure was to be considered, as Mr. Lamar thought it should be considered, the logical sequence of those amendments. It was a measure fraught with almost unspeakable consequences to the people of the South. Apart from the question of money involved it would give to common school education in that section an impetus that it had never before known.

### Dr. Milburn.

An interesting account of his birth and childhood, of the cause of his blindness, of his marvelous acquisition of learning, and of his later career.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 31, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the visit of the Rev. Dr. Milburn to our town, I have heard many inquiries as to his place of birth, whether or not he was born blind; if so, how he became the possessor of so much learning; and various other questions which his eloquent display of great and varied information naturally suggested. With your permission I will answer some of these questions from information in my possession. William Henry Milburn was born in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1828. He is therefore in his 56th year. When he was 5 years of age, he was engaged in play with a young companion in his father's garden. Milburn was standing within arms length just behind his friend, who unaware of his presence, threw back his hand in the act of throwing a piece of glass or oyster shell; as he did so, the sharp missile entered the left eye of young Milburn, cutting a deep gash just below the pupil. Then followed days and weeks of close confinement with bandaged eyes which could not stand the presence of light. At length the weary child was brought into a room where the bright sun beams were once more allowed to gladden the eyes of the little one. Several men were present, all strangers to him except the family physician, a cold, stern man, for whom the boy had an instinctive dread. It was a consultation of surgeons called in to examine the wounded eye. They decided that the cut was healed, but that the scar must be removed, and by the aid of caustic. The child did not understand their words, but when the fiery caustic was applied, his agony was fearful. Then again followed a long interval of pain and darkness. Again was he brought into the presence of the surgeons. No wonder that when the trembling little one saw the dreaded physician among them and the preparations for applying the caustic again to his eye he shrieked and ran to his father, begging him to save him. But, alas, poor child, his prayers were of no avail. Catching him between his knees, the Doctor forced his head back, opened the eye and thrust the fiery caustic into the delicate organ. It was as if a live coal was placed therein.

For two weary years he lay on a bed of suffering. When he again went out into the day, it was almost as the night to him. The sight of his left eye was entirely gone, and that of the right was destroyed, except in one spot about the size of a pin's point, through which he could see, but in a vague and shadowy way. For twenty years he made good use of the sight that was spared him. Although he could only see the letters of a book when close to his face and only one or two at a time, yet he thanked God for that much light, and used every effort to gain as much and varied knowledge as possible. In 1837 his father moved to Illinois to a place called Jacksonville. There young Milburn remained until his 18th year, making diligent use of his opportunities and passing through college there. At 18 he was licensed as a Methodist preacher, and until he was about 26 this blinded, but zealous boy, rode his circuit. At that time, his sight almost entirely gone, he visited St. Louis for medical aid, but without avail. Reporting again to his Conference that although his sight was not improved, he was anxious for work, they sent him to Cincinnati to solicit funds for a College or Seminary to be established in Illinois. Meeting with but little success, having only raised enough to pay his expenses while there, he left on the boat for Wheeling, paying out his last cent for fare. On this boat were many members of Congress on their way to Washington. To his surprise they gambled, swore and drank. Being called on to preach, he did so and severely rebuked them, not only for their acts as men, but as representative men, asking them what a foreigner would think of a country if he judged it by the conduct of such men as themselves, and ended by warning them of the wrath to come if they did not repent. Repairing to his state-room he was soon called on by a gentleman, who, in the name of the members of Congress he had preached to, presented to him a purse as a mark of their respect for his fearless reproof. They also asked permission to nominate him as Chaplain for Congress. His consent being given he was duly nominated and appointed to this position, which he held for two years. During this time he had many advantages, being thrown with the great men and women of the day, and having access to the finest of libraries.

At the expiration of his term he married and moved West, and for six years he lived West and South, but, his health failing, he was compelled to remove to a northern climate. At the age of thirty, his health fully restored, but almost totally blind, he began that career as Lecturer and Preacher, which has caused him to be known and loved as "The Blind Man Eloquent" throughout the land. He has been among us. We have heard his words of pathos, eloquence and christian love. No one could have listened to him without being struck with the depth of his thought, the strength of his mind and his wonderful descriptive powers. Nor could they fail to be impressed with the belief that surely this is a good man. May he live long, and his efforts continue to be crowned with abundant success, is the wish of

AN ADMIRER.

### The Industrial Wonders of Winston.

[Winston Correspondence Raleigh Register.]

Thirteen years ago the spot now occupied by Winston was almost a dense forest, with a house or two scattered at lengthy intervals.

The first warehouse for the sale of tobacco was built in 1870. The manufacture of tobacco was begun about the same time, and so rapidly has the place been built up that instead of one factory, we now have nearly thirty plug factories, several of smoking and the tobacco business has been so greatly augmented that four large warehouses now keep busy in the tobacco season, and upwards of fifty leaf dealers and brokers gain a livelihood through the narcotic influence of the weed. Over fifteen million pounds of leaf were sold here in 1883, over half of which will be manufactured here during the coming factory season, while the supply is increased by thousands of pounds sent hither from Durham, Henderson, Oxford, Milton, Danville and Asheville, to receive the advantage of Winston's proverbial high prices. Large quantities of our leaf are sent throughout the United States, and our manufactured goods probe to the uttermost parts of the earth. During one day, two weeks ago, there were 826 wagons in town at one time.

The season now opening will witness the employment in our factories of fifty four thousand operatives, who receive on an average nine dollars per week. Thus a sum of nearly forty thousand dollars is placed into general circulation every Saturday night, which is productive of a most healthy state of affairs, and results in a more strict adherence to the cash system.

While tobacco is naturally the basis of our wealth and prosperity, our diversified manufacturing has helped materially to bring the twin city to its present magnitude. The woolen mills operate nine hundred spindles, and manufacture nearly every year one hundred thousand pounds of wool into rolls, yarns, cloth, etc. The Arista Cotton Mills operate 6,480 spindles, and work up into sheeting, etc., over twenty-three thousand pounds of cotton per day. The two above enterprises are owned by the Messrs. Fries, who also operate the largest tannery in North Carolina. There are four flouring mills; that, owned by the gentlemen mentioned, is the only one in the State being fully equipped with the patent process flour-rollers and other improved machinery.

The Winston Cigar Factory, Messrs. V. O. Thompson & Co., proprietors, is a recently established enterprise that has instantly vaulted into a prosperous business. They operate a large number of hands, make equally as good cigars as any factory out of the State or anywhere in. They have made a most remarkable run on an excellent five center, bearing the name of The Western Sentinel.

The Winston Candy Manufactory is the third enterprise of the kind in our midst in point of number, but the first in point of magnitude, and surpasses any other factory in North Carolina in the delightful quality of its goods. It manufactures the very finest French and American confections and its candies are equally as good as those of Hyler, the famous New York confectioner, in whose establishment Mr. Pottle, the head of the manufacturing department of the factory here, learned his trade. They received an order last week from a Winston firm for two tons of candy.

The Winston Agricultural Works promises to become one of our leading industrial enterprises. It manufactures, among other things, a wheat and grain separator that is attracting considerable attention both in this State and in the South.

The Tise Well Fixture Company manufacture a well fixture that has already been quite extensively introduced throughout this and other states.

Besides these we have the shuttle block factory; five extensive tobacco wagon works; a carriage factory; two planing mills; a pottery and pipe manufactory; several tobacco box factories; a large cotton gin; a brick machine with a capacity of fifty brick per minute; four tobacco flue factories; a house that bottles brandy peaches; another that puts up writing inks; and the largest merchant tailoring establishment in North Carolina, that ships carefully made garments to every portion of the State, and beyond, having recently filled an order for a Tar-heel in Mexico. Besides all these there are many other smaller industries too numerous to mention.

The near future is just teeming with contemplated manufacturing enterprises. We are to have a plaid mill; the company has been organized and the site purchased; a knit goods mill, a furniture factory, a paper mill, a woven wire mattrass manufactory, and several other industrial concerns, that will increase our population of operatives and attract thousands of additional wealth to the place. In the summer the fruit packing business is extensively carried on and our dried fruit industry is of such large proportions that we shipped away last year over two million pounds of evaporated fruit.

### Egypt.

News from Suakin of last Wednesday's date says that the cavalry had a two hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed. Before the skirmish Col. Stewart sent mounted natives to tell the rebels that the English would not quarrel with them and would not injure anybody unless fired upon, and that if Osman Digna would surrender his life would be spared. The rebel scouts retired without listening to the proposals. Major Chermside, with two natives, then advanced for a parley, when the rebels fired a volley. A lively skirmish ensued. The cavalry finally retired slowly, amid the jeers of the enemy. The rebels hold a strong position. Only infantry can be used against them. Their number is estimated at 3,000. They have plenty of cattle.

Scarcity of water has caused the death of 40 camels and rendered 80 unfit for work. During the march officers frequently ordered laggards to double their pace, threatening that otherwise they would be court-martialed. Another week of such fierce heat will render the British battalions an easy prey to Osman Digna.

The British infantry are encamped nine miles from Suakin, where they will remain for rest a day. Of the 300 who fell out of the ranks Tuesday, overcome by the heat and burdens of the march only four are in the hospital. The rest have returned to duty. There is no doubt that the sickness will be renewed when the march continues. It is hoped that the cavalry will be able to accomplish the object in view without the necessity of requiring the infantry to march to Tamanieb. The cavalry, with 50 Arab scouts, have gone to reconnoitre Tamanieb. The troops bivouacked Tuesday night in an oblong rectangle and slept in their accoutrements. Capt. Slade, of the reconnoissance party, galloped within 300 yards of Tamanieb, but saw no rebels. If Tamanieb is deserted it will be burned and the troops will at once return to Suakin.

Another account of the same date says: "The advance to Tamanieb has been delayed in order to give the troops a day of rest. The Tenth and Nineteenth Hussars and mounted infantry advanced to-night to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the whole of the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. The cavalry reconnoisance to-day ascertained that Osman Digna's force whose number is uncertain, holds rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley, where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If Osman fights at all it is not expected that the battle will take place until Friday morning. Owing to the intense heat and bad water Gen. Graham intends to limit the march to clearing the Valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading sheiks, excepting Morghani, keep aloof."

A Suakin dispatch of Thursday says that "the British forces began to advance on Tamanieb at 5 o'clock this morning. The firing opened at 7:30, and was brisk upon both sides. The rebels were in larger numbers than yesterday. The English cavalry and mounted infantry led the attack, and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them among the hills. There were no British casualties. The loss of the rebels is unknown.

"The rebels fired on the British troopers from the rocks upon the left. The cavalry dislodged them and advanced to within 100 yards of Tamanieb. As soon as Gen. Graham came up with the infantry and guns shells were thrown among the flying Arabs and exploded close to them. On reaching Tamanieb the men and the horses made straight for the wells and slaked their thirst. After a brief halt the cavalry moved out to the right and left of the village in pursuit of the retreating foe. The village was burned to the ground. Gen. Graham will explore the region in the neighborhood of the wells of Tamanieb and then will return with his whole force to Suakin. The campaign is at an end."

News from Cairo of the same date informs us that Col. Kitchener and Major Rundle have started from that city to cooperate with Capt. Chermside in negotiations for the opening of the road to Berber. Telegraphic communication between Berber and Shendy has been restored.

The authorities at Cairo consider that Osman Digna's retreat without a decisive battle leaves the opening of the Berber route unsettled. It is reported that Osman is now at Mowaneh, a hill village, five miles from Tamanieb. He has several hundred adherents, chiefly Bishareens, from the Berber district. Gen. Graham, after reconnoissances toward Sinkat and Mowaneh, will return with his whole force to Suakin, leaving Capts. Chermside and Cameron with the friendly sheiks to negotiate terms upon which the tribes will keep the Berber road free. Gen. Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring urge upon the Home Government the necessity of an early withdrawal of all the English troops from the Red Sea coast. Admiral Hewitt proposes that 400 marines be left to garrison Suakin, to be relieved every fortnight. It is reported that Gen. Stephenson is in favor of garrisoning Suakin and Massowah with a contingent of native Indian troops, to be relieved from Bombay monthly. Hassan Bey, the commander at Kassala, has sent word to Massowah that the Kassala garrison has food and munitions for one month. He asks to be relieved by an English force. Admiral Hewitt, with Capt. Speedy and Consul Mason, will start from Massowah next week on the mission to King John of Abyssinia. They will meet the King at Adonis.

A London dispatch of Friday states that orders have been sent to Gen. Graham to return immediately with the troops. It is believed that Osman Digna has fled to Kassala.

### NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

*Superior Court, Spring Term*, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocumb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., vs. J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE, Attorneys.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6


1870. 1884.

## At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

*Fifty Years.*

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN, PRIOR & SON
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 2, 1884.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GLOVER—At Auction.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Cox's Cotton Planter.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS—Monthly Meeting.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Fine Dress Fabrics.
MRS. DYE—Latest New Spring Millinery, &c.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Summons and Attachment.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON—150 Hhds. Molasses.
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., D. ROSE—Commissioners' Sale of Land.

## ABOUT TOWN.

IMPROVING.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Ephraim Page, who was recently so severely injured by the beam of a timber wagon, is steadily recovering. He is now able to attend to business; and we trust that his remarkable escape from death will be followed by perfect restoration to health.

FISHING PARTIES.—Many parties of fishermen have gone out this season, and most of them have had good luck. We don't remember when so many large trout have been caught so early in the season. There is more truth in the *fish stories* than usual.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—Mr. J. R. Williams, who graduated at Davidson College last June, has recently been elected Treasurer of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. in place of Mr. N. A. Stedman resigned. Mr. Williams now has charge of the office with its important duties and responsibilities. It is a rare thing for as young a man as Mr. Williams to hold such a position, but we doubt not that he will fill it acceptably and well.

A RUNAWAY.—One day last week Mr. G. A. Thomson's handsome delivery horse, while standing in front of his store, attached to his wagon, took fright and but for the upturning of the wagon against some of the awning posts on the opposite side of the street, would have made a bad smash up, but being soon stopped the only damage done was the slight breaking of the wagon. This is the handsomest delivery wagon in town.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hall of the new Library Association was formally opened on Thursday night, an appropriate address being delivered by Mr. E. J. Hale.

The success of this undertaking is assured. It is destined to be a great institution; and an excellent opportunity is here afforded our wealthier citizens to do good and pleasantly emblazon their own names by making donations to it, of handsome sets of books. Who will be the first?

A CRACK SHOT.—The following fact is quite remarkable. We heard the other day that while the convicts were at work on the railroad near Rockfish a hawk was seen flying over, and one of the guards, to show his skill in rifle shooting, fired at it and brought it to the ground. On picking the hawk up it was found that he had cut his head off. We don't know that this could be done three successive times, but what kind of a chance does a fleeing convict have under such circumstances?

HAYMOUNT IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. T. J. Jordan has put up a neat fence in front of his yard, and we hear he will soon have the yard turfed. Mr. G. A. Thomson has much improved the appearance of his place by terracing his yard and returfing it. Mr. Thomson has done wonders for the road over the way of Haymount. We have not seen it in good condition for many years as it has been for the past Winter. Judge MacRae is having his residence repainted. In fact everything on Haymount shows neatness and improvement.

FISHING CLUB.—We understand that some of the young men of Fayetteville have caught the suggestion to stock some of the ponds near here with fish, and they are now trying to organize a club for the purpose of stocking Mallett's pond with trout. It is proposed to make the pond for a term of years, post against all trespassers, and allow no fishing there for at least three years. If no more than this is done there will be fine fishing in the pond in three years, but it is hoped that enough money can be raised to put a large number of trout in the pond this season. The purpose is, if possible, to raise them in the tributary branches, and when they reach a certain size to turn them loose into the pond. This is a capital idea, and we believe it can be carried out with little trouble.

A NOTEWORTHY RE-UNION.—A pleasant, in some respects remarkable, re-union recently took place in this town. Our good friend Mr. A. J. Woodward has had ten children, six sons and four daughters, and they all living to-day; but the results of the war, which forced so large an emigration from Fayetteville, scattered the sons almost to the four quarters of the Union. The eldest, W. J. Woodward, Esq., who is chief clerk of the railroads in Florida—viz: the Florida, Transit and Peninsular; the Fernandina & Jacksonville; and the Florida Central & Western—and Vice Consul at Fernandina for Uraguay, broken down by overwork, came home a few weeks ago for rest and recuperation. His presence suggested a re-union of the family; and, the absent ones having been telegraphed for, father, mother and the ten children met at the homestead for the first time in twenty years. The joy of such a meeting may almost be said to be worth the separation.

Much improved in health Mr. W. J. Woodward has returned to his post in Florida, having spent a few days, on the way, in Wilmington, with his father-in-law, Mr. B. G. Worth.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Walter Watson, we learn, has bought the store adjoining Mr. George Brandt on the West, which he will extend considerably further in the rear, and remove his present large hardware stock to it. He will in addition erect on the large lot in the rear of the store purchased several brick buildings which, when filled with machinery, will with his present facilities enable him to manufacture all kinds of edged tools in addition to those now manufactured by him.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of the Memorial Association are requested to meet at Messrs. McNeill & Co.'s Music Store on the afternoon of Friday, April 4, at 4 o'clock.

We beg to urge upon members of the association—and it is to be remembered that every lady in Cumberland is a member—the duty which becomes them as mothers, sisters, widows and daughters of those who followed the lost cause, of preserving the interest in memorial celebrations which has heretofore characterited the women of this county.

SHOOTING MATCH.—On Monday evening last the rifle teams of the Independent and LaFayette companies shot a match at their regular practicing grounds on Cross Creek. The LaFayette team came off victorious on a score of ninety-five, the other team only making eighty-nine. We hear that the shooting on both sides was very poor, neither side having practiced at all. The only good score made was by Mr. W. E. Jordan, who made twenty-two. Now as the afternoons are getting longer both teams will practice regularly. Before the Summer is over we hope to show what fine shooting they can do.

THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.—The North Carolina *Teacher*, published at Raleigh, contains the following in its March issue:

We regret to have a report from the Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School, one of the very best in the State, that there is no money in the treasury for its continuation. We trust our Fayetteville friends will see to it that the hope of its future prosperity is not allowed to languish for the want of a few hundred dollars. "Don't grind your seed corn."

This is a grand mistake and it was made by a misconstruction of a call from the trustees for prompt payments. We have no idea of grinding our seed corn. The Graded School is an established institution among us, and it has been pronounced by competent judges the best Graded School in the State. Some of the patrons of the school have allowed their monthly payments to accumulate, and the Trustees request that they immediately come forward and pay up. We feel guaranteed in saying that the Fayetteville Graded School will never be "a thing of the past." It is a good thing and we appreciate it.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—A special meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville for the election of officers for the ensuing year was held on Monday afternoon, the 31st March.

John D. Williams, Esq., was unanimously re-elected chairman.

D. G. MacRae—Clerk.
John C. Haigh, Sr.—Treasurer.
Benj. R. Taylor—Tax Collector.
W. H. Hales—Marshal.
B. F. Maultsby—Watchman.

The Bridge Committee and the Street Committee made verbal reports, and ware continued.

On motion, the Marshal is required to make his headquarters at the Market House, and shall not engage in any other business directly or indirectly requiring his personal attention.

The Marshal shall remain on duty at the Market House from sun-set until 9 o'clock, P. M., when he will be relieved by the Night Watchman, who shall remain on duty until sun-rise next morning.

All the officers elect are required to present their bonds and take the oath of office before the board on Monday next, April 7th.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ESSE AND IN POSSE.—We are glad to see that our City Fathers are having the streets put in such good condition. Person street leading from the Market House to the Clarendon Bridge, under the supervision of Mr. Salem Jones as street commissioner, and Green Street also, from the Market House to St. James's Square, are now in admirable condition. With a few days longer of good weather, other streets will also have the attention of the street commissioner. Now is the time for cleaning out ditches and fixing the culverts; to delay this much longer will prejudice the health of the people; and we suggest that it be at once attended to. While on the subject of the improvements going on, we respectfully suggest that a *little paint* on certain stores and dwellings would add greatly to the appearance of the town. The public buildings, particularly the Court House, should receive the attention of the County Commissioners, and we hope at their session next Monday they will take action in the matter. Nothing strikes a stranger more than neat, well painted houses; it gives an air of thriftiness, and is an evidence that the people are alive.

We are especially glad to note the work on Green street, and before Mr. Salem Jones and his gang of hands leave it, it will be in fine order. As we observed some time back, it was in a terrible condition, and persons while riding avoided it as much as possible. It is one of the prettiest streets in town, and thoroughly repaired will be popular as of old.

From the OBSERVER office busy workmen may be seen removing the debris, cleaning brick and making other preparations for beginning the building of the handsome store which we learn is to be erected on the McLaurin lot just opposite. This store is to be two stories high with steep sloping roof, about ninety feet deep by twenty-five wide; both stories high pitch, (the lack of which last is a feature painfully apparent in most of our stores) and is to be set off by an iron front of latest pattern, large plate glass windows, &c. When finished it will be an ornament to that side of the street.

Mr. W. J. McDonald, Jr., has substituted a canvass awning with iron frame for the unsightly wooden kinds in vogue here.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Below we give another list of donations to the Home and Hospital. The ladies who have charge of this noble work feel very much encouraged and as will be seen they are constantly receiving contributions. All of our citizens seem deeply interested in the institution and it now seems that the Union Home and Hospital is an established thing. Their regular monthly meeting will be held at Odd Fellows Hall on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Mrs. T. C. Oakman, $15; Mrs. M. E. Pemberton, $2; Mr. F. R. Rose, $5; Dr. B. W. Robinson, $5; Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, 1 coffee mill; Willie F. C. Williams, matches; Mrs. U. C. Myrover, 2 bowls, 6 small oval dishes, 6 salt cellars, 2 china cups and saucers, 2 china plates, 6 towels, 4 cakes of toilet soap, 2 silver-plated knives and forks, 1 sieve, 1 tin bucket of sugar, 2 tin dredging boxes, 1 roll of wall paper; Mrs Kate Robinson, 2 pictures; Urbanna Robinson, 2 pictures, 1 pk tea; Mrs. A. B. Williams, 2 single bedsteads, 2 mattrasses, 4 chairs; Mrs. J. D. Williams, 2 marseilles quilts, 1 pr blankets, 1 bureau, 6 dining-room chairs, 1 rocking-chair; Mrs. Walter Watson, 2 boxes of honey; Mrs. W. B. Wright, 1 woolen comfortable; Mrs. K. Dewald, 1 pr curtains; Mrs. Arch'd B. Daingerfield, 1 coffee mill; Mrs. Lutterloh, 1 chair; Mrs. Broadfoot, 1 air bed; Mrs. J. B. Smith, 2 chairs, 1 pr tongs; Kate [illegible] Mary Utley, 1 fancy taper holder; Ephesian Earnest Workers, 1 washstand; Unknown Friend, 3 chairs, 2 bottles of wine, 2 boxes of soup preparation; Mrs. Geo. Brandt, 1 comfortable; Mrs. R. T. Scanlin, 1 large clothes basket; Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, a call-bell, 3 pitchers, 2 small mugs, 1 soap dish; Mr. Silas Sheetz, 2 small tables.

### Donations to Fayetteville Library Association.

The Association acknowledges with thanks the following liberal donations of Books, Papers, &c., to-wit:

Hon. W. J. Green, 46 vols.
" " " 1 Map United States.
" " " Weekly Pat. Office Gazette.
Warren Prior, 34 vols.
Dr. W. C. McDuffie, 32 vols.
Thos. H. Sutton, 1 English Bible 273 years old.
" " " 3 vols.
B. E Sedberry, 9 vols.
Henry Rankin, 1 vol.
A. S. Wightman, 2 vols.
Mrs. U. C. Myrover, 10 vols.
J. E. Garrett, 1 vol.
R. M. Orrell, 3 vols.
Lacy Rankin, 1 vol.
E. T. McKethan, 16 vols.
" " 2 pictures.
Charlie Rankin, 1 vol.
E. R. McKethan, 4 vols.
G. G. Myrover, 5 vols.
Rev. E. L. Pell, 1 vol.
Gen. H. Haigh, 1 vol.
Archie M. McDuffie, 6 vols.
Callie McKethan, 1 vol.
Fayetteville Circulating Library, 51 vols.
Mrs. R. P. Buxton, papers.
Miss Kate Smith, 2 pictures.
Isaac Michaels, subs. to "Peck's Sun."
A. H. Slocomb, 1 book case.

Also, the following additional papers have been donated: *Biblical Recorder, Newbern Journal, Raleigh Daily Visitor.*

G. G. MYROVER, Sec'y.

April 2, 1884.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Mrs Polena Byrd; Alfred Betha; Neill Bethune; Abel Barnay.
C—D K Campbell; Mrs R Campbell; Lucy Cotton; Mrs Sarah Colbreth; Miss Lizzee Carter.
D—Eliza Davis; Stephen L Daniel; Sue Dairgerfield; Charles Dancy.
H—Amelia Horton; Henry Holmes; Aby Hamilton.
J—Wiley Jones; Henry J Jessupp; Mrs Fanny Jackson.
K—Squire Keller.
L—Lodge, No 329; Jolly Lilly; Pink Lovett.
M—Mary C Moody; Warren Murchison; J A Murchison; Jas T Martin; Duncan Monroe; T C Monroe.
P—W C Powell, 2
R—T L Rice; Sims Rebeson; J K P Russell; W B Ray.
S—Lewis Saul; Mrs Meraah Smith; Allen Smith; Lucy Smith; Mrs Marr Strickland.
T—Mrs S C Taylor; Mrs Elizabeth Taylor.
W—Miss Martha Williams; D M Williams; Henry Williams; Rebecca Williams; D A Williams; J M Wright; Delia Waddel; Wm Walker; Agnes White.
Mc—H B McLane; Dan'l McKellar; Alex McDougald.

## HALF A CENTURY SINCE.

### Old Times in Fayetteville—The Spurious Don and his Foil—How Cato's ancient Eyes keep pace with his Heart

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Two of the greatest sensations produced in the fashionable world of Fayetteville was the appearance of Mons. De Granville, the French fencing and dancing Master, and Don Carlos Valentia, the nephew and heir apparent of Gen. Valentia, captured by the American forces dusing the Mexican war. Don Carlos was of fine physique, black piercing eyes and glossy black ringlets that negligently fell amost to his shoulders, which ever and anon he carressed lovingly with a shapely, jeweled hand. He played and sang to his guitar, and the mellow, bonied accents of the Spanish language dropped softly and lispingly from his lips. Oh! he was a charming fellow, and a sweet one. The ladies were in *ecstasies*, and he was received graciously by them, feted and entertained everywhere; but, alas,

"There came a frost, a killing frost,
And then farewell to all his greatness."

A gentleman stopping at the hotel recognized the *Don* as a New Orleans mulatto barber that had frequently performed the tonsile operation for him in that city. And learning how he was playing off on the people, he immediately applied his boot and kicked him out of the hotel.

Mons. De Granville was exactly what he pretended to be, a most accomplished teacher of the terpischorean arts, as well as master of the small sword. Almost all the young folks took lessons. I wanted to go, and I succeeded after a great effort, as my family thought such accomplishments were not good *for edification*. I graduated in fencing by running my foil down the throat of my opponent, whose deglutory organs would only receive soup for some time after. I mention this fact in case some one should become offended at my incubrations and call for "coffee and swords for two," so as to warn him of the temerity of the undertaking. But now see.

"Prepared to lead the sprightly dance
The lovely nymphs and well dressed youths advance,
The spacious room receives its jovial guests
And the floore shakes with pleasant weight oppressed"

There was one of De Granville's scholars whose *gaucheries* always "brought down the house." And I only venture to mention him because of the length of time that has elapsed, and because he is an old *grand father* now, and as he reads this description through his glasses, he will not be able to recognize his portrait. He was *tall* and *gauky*, and towered far above the rest, and in the dance, at the *premier pas* he would stretch his long arms like the wings of a wind mill, and at the same time pucker up his mouth into a whistle. De Granville, in broken English, would storm at him, "By Gar, put down dos bras—mon fiddle make dos music." The whole affair was inimitable and provoked the greatest laughter. There was one among the girls almost as awkward. De Granville would also storm at her "Mademoiselle, mon Dieu! bend down et rendres vous." Oh, how I like to recall those days of supreme pleasure—the dancing school and the singing class at the Presbterian Session Room, almost exterminated me—I fell in love ever so many times with fair Blond and Brunette, and I learned some very good *pater nosters* from the Catholic girls also.

Those delightful walks to Cross Creek by moonlight, "when the wind did gently kiss the trees, and they did make no noise," which was a powerful argument and excuse for stealing a kiss from my companion! How delicious among the ivy and jessamine vines were the "billings and cooings." My feelings overcome me and I cannot go on with the discription. I am sorry I began but I saw at the last Fayetteville Fair, some of the daughters of those belles, and I must say in a whisper, that they are not as beautiful as their mothers were. But, in order to qualify the remark, it may be because I have grown old and have lost my powers of appreciation—at any rate they dress better and with more taste.

*Au revoir.* CATO.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### FACIOLLE'S FORTUNE.

**The Frenchman in Florida who Wooed Wealth and Won it.**

The news somehow got to Jacksonville, Fla., that Frank Faciolle held a part of the ticket which drew the capital prize of $75,000 in the February drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company A search was set up for him by a reporter, but he could not be found. Finally some of his friends were discovered who suspected, although they did not know of his good fortune.

Faciolle was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, at No. 23 Pine street. He is 47 years of age, came from Paris, of which he is a native, to America nine years ago, and settled in Jacksonville about a year ago. He learned his trade in France.

He dropped in on one of his friends the night before his departure from Jacksonville, and said he was going away.

"Why are you going?" asked his friend.

"Oh, business is dull in my line, and I can get nothing to do."

The mystery of his whereabouts was solved on Friday, when he turned up in the office of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, at the corner of St. Charles and Union streets. Faciolle had in his possession one fifth of the ticket No. 71,342, which drew the capital prize of $75,000 at the drawing on Feb. 12, 1884. He presented the precious slip of paper, and it was immediately exchanged for a check on the New Orleans National Bank. It was a noteworthy transformation scene—coming to the office a poor cabinet-maker, and leaving it comparatively a man of means.

Faciolle is a single man, and came to America to better his fortune. He labored diligently for years, but did not meet with much success until some lucky impulse forced him to invest a dollar in a lottery ticket, which he ordered by correspondence from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. He became aware of being entitled to a share in the $75,000 prize soon after the drawing, and came here to collect his money.

Faciolle says he will continue at his trade for another year, and will then return to his sunny home in "La Belle France" to meet his kindred and friends who will doubtless be overjoyed at his good fortune.—*New Orleans (La.) Picayune, March 2.*

ASSIST THE CHILD IN TIME. DO NOT wait until an army of worms have been recruited and the health of the child destroyed. A few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the infallible remedy, never fails to do the work well, if used according to the directions.

### The Mercy of the Hour.

The reader who hears afar off of the celebrated Charity Hospital, nearly two hundred years old, learns with surprise that $5 or even $1 sent to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., will procure a whole or fraction of a ticket in the next drawing, (April 8th.) the 167th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, which gives $1,000,000 as a guaranty for the support of that noble institution. The reader may get in return $75,000, but that need not deter the real philanthropist.

### PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

*Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.*—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.

All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.

March 5, 1884. 57-3m

### MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

## Fayetteville Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. BACON— | | North Carolina | .75@80 |
| Hog Round, | 11@11½ | Northern, | 1.00@1.25 |
| Sides, | 11½@00 | HIDES— | |
| Hams, | 13@14 | Flint—good | 10@00 |
| WEST. BULK MEATS— | | " damaged. | 5@7 |
| Sides, | 11@11½ | Dry Salt, | 9@00 |
| Shoulders, | 9@9½ | Green, | 5@50 |
| WESTERN BACON— | | IRON— | |
| Sides, | 12@13 | American, | 3½@4 |
| Hams, | 17@00 | Swedes, | 5@6 |
| Shoulders, | 10@11 | LARD— | |
| BAGGING— | 10½@11½ | North Carolina, | 12½@13 |
| BEEF— | | Western, | 11@12 |
| On foot, | 3@3½ | LEATHER— | |
| Dressed, | 6@7 | Upper, | 35@40 |
| BEESWAX— | 20@22 | Sole, | 00@00 |
| BUTTER— | | Harness, | 28@32 |
| North Carolina, | 20@25 | MOLASSES— | 35@45 |
| Northern, | 35@40 | NAILS— | |
| COFFEE— | | 10 penny—basis | $3.25 |
| Java, | 20@30 | PORK— | 6½@7 |
| Rio, | 12½@15 | POTATOES— | |
| COTTON YARN— | 1.00 | Sweet, | @50 |
| COTTON TIES | 1.65@2.00 | Irish, bush | $1.10@1.20 |
| CHICKENS— | 20@25 | SALT— | 1.10@0.00 |
| EGGS— | 11@12½ | SUGARS— | |
| FLOUR— | | Coffee, | 8½@9 |
| N. C. Fam. | $5.10@5.25 | Granulated, | 11@12½ |
| Wes. Fam. | 5.50@6.00 | SHEETINGS— | 7½@00 |
| FODDER— | 75@1.00 | SHUCKS— | 50@65 |
| GRAIN— | | TALLOW— | 5@6 |
| Corn, | 80@00 | WOOL— | 17@20 |
| Oats, | 65@00 | SPIRITS— | |
| Rye, | 1.25@00 | Corn Whiskey, | 2.00 |
| Pease, | 1.75@00 | Rye Whiskey, | 4.00 |
| HAY— | | Apple Brandy, | 3.00 |

### COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. D. MANNEY & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 9½@10 |
| Low Middling | 00@00 |
| Ordinary | 00@00 |
| Stained | 00@00 |

### Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude Turpentine— | |
| Hard | $ 00@0 00 |
| Yellow Dip | $1.80 |
| Virgin Dip | $1.80 |
| Spirits | 27½@00 cents. |
| Rosin, Strained to Pale | 95@2 75. |

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 31—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at $1.15 for Strained and 1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was dull, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*


## FRANK W. THORNTON.

IT affords me much pleasure to note and remark upon the steadily increasing demand for

FINE DRESS FABRICS;

and, in fact, for every class of goods purchased by the Ladies. It is a source of great gratification to me to be compelled every season to increase my orders for

**Fine Imported Goods,**

and to elevate the standard of quality in this city. This season I recognized the necessity of buying a larger line of

FINE FABRICS

than ever before, and in order to do my customers as well as myself full justice, expended several weeks in all the principal Northern and Eastern Markets, making careful and judicious selections, and sparing no expense, care or trouble to place before my customers the most attractive stock ever exhibited in Fayetteville. My efforts to place before the public such an elegant assortment of goods, I feel satisfied will be appreciated. We show

**Every Conceivable Novelty**

**Known in Dress Goods.**

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS—plain and in colors;
CHANGEABLE SILKS;
SATINS—plain and in colors;
SURAHS—plain and brocaded—all shades;
GRISSAILES;
WHITE GOODS—every description;
LINENS;
BLEACHINGS;
TABLE DAMASKS;
DOYLIES;
CARPETS;
OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS;
RUGS;

and, in fact, everything to complete a **FIRST CLASS** assortment

I desire to again remark in order that the public will not forget it that I am SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

**Ziegler's Fine Shoes**

in Fayetteville, and am positively the only party here who can obtain them direct from first hands. These goods need no word of commendation from me. Their reputation is established beyond question.

**Samples of Goods Cheerfully Furnished on Application.**

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
April 2, 1884 1t

COX'S

**Cotton Planter.**

**The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!**

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

**Factory Prices.**

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
April 2, 1884. 61tf


## Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, we will sell at public aution, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May 3d, 1884, at 12 M., the following lots or parcels of land in the town of Fayetteville:

1st. The Lot on Hay Street, adjoining the store occupied by W. N. Tillinghast, known as the "Whitehead Store" lot.

2d. The House and Lot on Hay Street, now occupied by Mrs. M. B. Whitehead, known as the "old Whitehead residence."

3d. A lot on Dick Street, adjoining Dr. J. W. McNeill.

4th. A Lot on Franklin Street, adjoining Gaster & Harrington's Livery Stables, known as the "Blacksmith Shop."

The above described property is sold under a decree by consent of all the tenants in common for partition between the heirs-at-law of Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, deceased. The title is perfect, and immediate possession will be given.

Terms of sale—CASH.

A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
D. ROSE,
Commissioners.
April 2, 1884. 61-5t

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, April 3d, 1884.

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
April 2, 1884. 1t


**150 Hhds. Molasses.**

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf


## At Auction.

ON Saturday, the 5th of April, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, will be sold for cash, PEW No. 44, in the Presbyterian Church.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
April 2, 1884. 1t


**Our Latest New Spring Importations of Millinery and Fancy Goods Are Coming in Profusion.**

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 9th and 10th.

Merchants in want of goods in our line will find an abundant supply at prices to defy competition. A full line of CORSETS of the LATEST and MOST APPROVED STYLES in stock. Catalogues out soon.

**Don't Forget to Call on the 9th and 10th.**

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1884. 61tf

## NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

**Grain and Groceries.**

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

## McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

***ORGANS.***

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

**J. A. PEMBERTON**

HAS just visited all the great DRY GOODS MARKETS, and is now receiving one of the most attractive stocks of

**Spring Goods,**

he has ever offered. His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call. He intends to be up with the times in pretty new styles, and

**Below All in Prices.**

Those who want NEW, PRETTY, STYLISH GOODS at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, must give him an early call.

Remember, he keeps the best

**Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes,**

ever sold in Fayetteville. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Give them a trial and you will always buy your Shoes at PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 26, 1884. 60-2t

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

**L. S. L.**
**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

*The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.*

*It never scales or postpones.*

**Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.**

**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.** FOURTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 8, 1884—167th Monthly Drawing.

**Capital Prize, $75,000.**

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE | | $75,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | do | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do | 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do | 200 | 20,000 |
| 300 | do | 100 | 30,000 |
| 500 | do | 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do | 25 | 25,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of | $750 | 6 750 |
| 9 | do | 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do | 250 | 2,250 |

1967 Prizes amounting to ..... $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
March 12, 1884. 58-4t

**To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.**

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

**OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.**

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

**I Am Receiving Daily**

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

**Office of the Secretary Cumberland County Ag'l Society,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 26, 1884.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday, April 3d. at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. An opportunity will be offered to all who may desire to become members on payment of the initiation fee.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
March 26, 1884. 60-2t

**W. W. SHEPHERD,**
**Forwarding and Commission Merchant,**
NO. 130 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING located in Wilmington, would be glad to see his friends. He keeps on hand a good assortment of LIQUORS and TOBACCO.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m

**FOR SALE.**

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

**MISS M. A. MALLETT**

IS now prepared to CUT, FIT and MAKE LADIES DRESSES in the latest styles, and will be pleased to serve her friends and patrons, at her residence on Green Street, first door South of the Episcopal Church.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m


## Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS,
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 21, 1884. 60-6t


**McLEAN & ROBINSON,**
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW*

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

**Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!**

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1884, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the interest of J. McL. Jenkins in a Store House and Lot on the N. E. corner of Green Street and Market Square, in Fayetteville, at present occupied by A. Moore and Dr. Hunter, to satisfy certain execution in my hands for collection against J. McL. Jenkins, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said J. McL. Jenkins.

R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.
March 5, 1884. 57ts


**R. S. HUSKE,**
**Attorney at Law,**
**No. 2 OLD STREET,**
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

## LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

**Cumberland in Court at Ralegh—What will she do at the Exposition?—The Crofters not Displeased.**

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 31, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure a week ago, of listening to an eloquent and able speech from the lips of a former distinguished lawyer of the Cumberland bar, who for several years has been an honored citizen of this city—Col. Thos. C. Fuller. He has lost none of the brilliancy of intellect which rendered him conspicuous among the eloquent jurists who have practiced law in your old historical town, and he is regarded here as the peer of the most learned lawyer and most eloquent advocate in North Carolina. Following Col. Fuller in the same cause, but opposing, came another able son of old Cumberland—one whose legal attainments are equal to Col. Fuller's, but whose tongue is less eloquent, namely, Col. J. W. Hinsdale. These gentlemen were engaged in a suit brought by A. D. Holland, of Wake, to recover damages of W. J. Bethune, of Cumberland, for false arrest—Col. F. serving as attorney for the plaintiff and Col. H. for defendant. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. Plaintiff appealed. The case had occupied the attention of the court since March 19, and has excited considerable interest among the citizens of this community, including the gentlemen of the bar.

This is a special term of Wake Superior Court for the trial of civil cases only. A divorce suit was set for hearing on Friday. Among the visiting lawyers were Messrs. R. S. Huske, of Fayetteville, D. H. McLean and Mr. Murchison, of Harnett—the latter two, however, as witnesses in in the case above mentioned.

We have been impatiently waiting to learn what action the Commissioners were going to take with reference to an exhibition of Cumberland's resources and products at the approaching State Exposition, and as they have done nothing yet to indicate their intentions, the wandering boys of the old town of Fayetteville are becoming restless and uneasy. What interest in the breasts of capitalists might be awakened by the exhibition of a topographical map of Fayetteville, showing the immense volumes of water that could be utilized for manufacturing purposes! Thousands and thousands of money might be attracted thereby, and we verily believe that in less than five years the noise of the spindle and the loom and of the whistles and bells of numerous manufactories would combine to make melodious the very atmosphere which to-day is still and unmusical, and to arouse from their lethargic condition the energies of those who have the means to make the present barren and waste places to blossom as the rose. We hope our friends will take this view of the results of a proper exhibit, and follow the example of Wake and New Hanover and act at once.

The State Agricultural Society's buildings and grounds have been secured by the Exposition Association, and are to be thoroughly equipped for the occasion. A large, spacious building, giving 75,000 square feet of floor room is to be erected, and other buildings also if necessary. President Primrose and Secretary Fries are working with proper zeal to secure a creditable exhibition from each and every county in the State, and if the good people will co-operate with them in their zeal and enterprise the fame which was given the old North State at Boston will be largely augmented, and her interests thereby greatly enhanced.

AN UNPRECEDENTED REVIVAL.

About the middle of January a revival of religion among the colored people was commenced in the eastern part of this city, and since then it has spread throughout the city among all the churches, and the one grand topic discussed by the dusky race is "What shall I do to be saved?" We were informed by one of their ministers this morning that at least 910 had professed regeneration, and that the great majority of them had joined the churches.

The revival was given a considerable impetus by the cyclone, the negroes believing it to have been sent to evidence to the people the displeasure of the Almighty at the wickedness perpetrated by them, and to check them in their mad and reckless career.

THE CROFTERS.

From Mr. Cooley, the Immigration Agent for the Sea Board Air Line, we learn that about twenty families of the Scotch, averaging five to the family, are expected to arrive about the 1st of May, and Mr. Cooley expects to locate them about Cameron, Moore county. Mr. Cooley says the 73 who were received at Laurinburg a few weeks ago are fine looking, robust fellows, full of energy, and that while they know nothing of our system of farming they are apt and industrious, and will make first-rate field hands. He contradicts the report that any of them are dissatisfied and regret their immigration; on the contrary they are so well pleased that they are anxious to have their friends with them.

Mr. Patrick, the State Agent, has on foot a scheme that will no doubt attract to our country a class of immigrants more to be desired than the laborers above mentioned, and that class is not of foreign climes, but of the northern States of our own Union. He has purchased one hundred acres of land in Moore county, which he proposes to divide up and parcel out to the newspaper men of the north for winter residence free of charge, and has secured to them free transportation over the several roads from their northern homes to their winter resort. Mr. Patrick next proposes to buy land in the western part of the State for a Summer resort to the newspaper men of the extreme South. He evidently believes the press capable of exercising a powerful influence for good, and hopes from the residence among us of these editors to awaken in the minds of their countrymen an interest in North Carolina and its resources. Already a northern man has been to a Moore county winter resort for the purpose of inspecting the grounds with the view of erecting buildings thereon. Large and beneficent results may follow this scheme of Mr. Patrick's.

In lower Richmond near the "city of Hamlet," the French are preparing for the colonization of quite a number of families of their nationality. Five have struck their tents there, and this Spring twelve families are expected. These will attend to the cultivation of grapes and other fruits, and the production of silk from the worms.

H. I.

**The Pugilistic Triumph of Gen. Dockery.**

The New York papers contain accounts of an encounter between General Thos. P. Dockery, of Texas, and an attorney, said also to be of Texas, but now practicing law in New York. The *World's* account says:

A desperate encounter between Gen. Thomas P. Dockery, of Texas, and Mr. J. C. Chew, a lawyer, took place on Thursday afternood. Though an endeavor was made to hush up the matter, the affair soon became generally known on Wall street, and was the subject of much discussion among members of the Stock Exchange, bankers and other persons acquainted with the principals. Both Gen. Dockery and Mr. Chew are Southern men. The former came North about three years ago as the financial agent of the city of Houston, Tex., which has some scheme on foot for the refunding of its bonds. Mr. Chew, who is a counsellor-at law, and who has his office in the St. Nicholas Bank Building, corner of Wall and New streets, has been associated with Gen. Dockery in this business.

Thursday afternoon the clerks in the bank and persons passing on the street were surprised to see Mr. Chew tumbling down the stairs and out of the door on to the sidewalk, followed by Gen. Dockery with clinched fist striking at him with all his might. The Superintendent who has charge of the St. Nicholas Bank Building hearing the commotion, pushed forward to separate the men. "Here," he cried, "we can't have a lot of loafers around this building."

This seemed to only enrage Gen. Dockery the more, and, as the story is told, he turned on the Superintendent and struck him a stunning blow and then cried out in stentorian tones: "Is there any other man who wants to measure the length of my arm?"

Under the cover of this diversion Chew escaped, and after Dockery had waited around for a few minutes he marched off serenely.

Gen. Dockery has no office of his own in the city, but when on Wall street makes his headquarters with Latham, Alexander & Co., No. 16 Wall street. The reporter called there yesterday, but was informed that Gen. Dockery, while he had been in the habit of coming there, had not been seen during the day. From a reliable source, however, the reporter learned further details of the affray.

It appears from this account that there has been for some time a falling out between Dockery and Chew in regard to the relative compensation each has received for his work. Dockery claimed that Chew received more for his work than he was entitled to. On Thursday Dockery went to Chew's office for the purpose of arranging a settlement of this dispute. They soon, however, drifted into a fiery debate, in the course of which Dockery made a serious charge against Chew, who in return intimated that Dockery was a liar.

This aroused Gen. Dockery's Southern blood and without a word he hauled off and with one blow knocked Chew down. The latter sprang to his feet and endeavored to escape from the room, but Dockery caught hold of his long black whiskers and wrenched him so that he pulled out a handful of hair. It was jocularly remarked on the "Street" yesterday that the remains of Chew's whiskers were swept up and are now being turned into a hair cushion for the President of the St. Nicholas Bank. Chew fled from the room followed by Dockery who chased him down stairs, all the time pelting him whenever opportunity occurred.

Mr. Chew it is said remained at his home in Brooklyn all day yesterday. All efforts to find him at his office failed and his clerk was as uncommunicative as an oyster.

"Is Mr. Chew in?" asked the reporter.

"No."

"Will he be in to-day?"

"I don't know."

"I am a reporter. I have come to inquire about the fight which took place yesterday between Mr. Chew and Gen. Dockery."

"I haven't anything to say."

"Don't you think Mr. Chew would like to make a statement?"

"I haven't anything to say."

"Well, please inform Mr. Chew that I have the particulars of this fight and that if he wishes to make any statement in regard to it that he had better call at *The World* office to-night."

Gen. Dockery is represented as being a tall, muscular gentleman about fifty years old. He possesses a genial temperament, but when aroused is terrible.

ALONG THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—We judge, says the Pittsboro *Home*, there is a demand for dwelling houses at Mt. Vernon Springs, as two families, we are told, are occupying the store-house vacated there by C. E. Houston. We note this evidence of growth with pleasure.

The Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* says that the home of the late Ralph Gorrell, Esq., at Greensboro, has changed hands, having been bought by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company. And while it is a beautiful place for a residence, its proximity to the depot renders it better suited to some other purpose than that of a private residence. The house is a very substantial one and the grounds possess many attractive features.

A correspondent of the Asheboro *Courier* writes that paper that "the village of Staley is on a regular boom. The first depot ever built in Randolph is now going up. Mr. A. D. Wright, the contractor, is pushing it with a force of 20 hands. Mr. J. W. Siler is agent at this place and will make one of the cleverest agents on the road. John W. Teague, of Chatham, is erecting a two story store at this place in which he will soon place a handsome stock of goods. Mr. J. W. Siler is also erecting a handsome store which he will fill with spring goods. Mr. J. C. Hammer is building a nice house from which he will dispense groceries, &c. Mrs. A. C. Olive has just purchased a lot on which she will build and run a boarding house. There is also to go up soon a warehouse where the best fertilizers will be sold at the lowest prices. Eastern Randolph, Mr. Editor, is booming. She is coming out of the backwoods at the rate of 2:40. You shall hear from us again. We are coming."

**Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.**

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and daughter are in Memphis, Tennessee.

Senator Vance, says the Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican*, declines to draw pay for his private secretary, who is his son.

The Carthage *Gazette* reports a "slipper crank" in that town who wears embroidered slippers on all occasions and in all kinds of weather, rain, snow, or sunshine.

Judge MacRae is reported by the Greensboro *Patriot* to have said that Cabarrus county has quit stealing and gone to fighting, and that assault and battery cases have flooded the docket.

Mr. M. S. Hackney, of Williams township, says the Chatham *Record*, was a witness in a case at our court last week, and it was the first time that he had ever been in a court-house, although he is one of our most intelligent countymen and does a large mercantile business.

Mr. B. Godwin, says the *Robesonian*, has returned from Florida, bringing with him tomatoes and many other vegetables for which people in this State will have to wait for about two or three months. He has considerable bonded interest in that State, and represents real estate as rapidly increasing in value.

Davidson county, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, has a worthy citizen who has attained the age of sixty and a snug little fortune of $10,000, without having a clock, a cook stove, a buggy, a sewing machine, or a newspaper in his family. From today, however, the rigid rule of his life is broken, and the *Patriot* will be read at his hearthstone.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* has found the man who belled the buzzard. Some time ago a Mr. Lloyd, who lives near White Cross, Orange county, was troubled with hawks and set a steel trap to catch his hawkship. But on goins to the trap he found a turkey buzzard awaiting his arrival. A bell was securely fastened to the buzzard's neck and given his freedom. Since that time he has been flying all over the country, frightening poor darkies.

Mr. Gatling, the famous North Carolina inventor of the gun which bears his name, is now well on in years, and his hair and whiskers are snowy white. Strangers visiting him (says the *Press*, of Philadelphia, where he now resides) can always count on a detailed and interesting description of his wonderful invention, and are sometimes surprised to hear the benevolent-looking old gentleman talk about his wholesale slaughtering machine as unconcernedly as if it was merely an improved hay-rake.

The Chatham *Record* urges a revival of one of the pleasant old-time Carolinian ways and truly says that formerly there was no holiday of the year more enjoyed by the young folks than that of the first of May, and to be the "Queen of May" was the crowning glory and greatest happiness of many maidens. We wish that this old custom could be revived and our young folks now-a-days enjoy this happy holiday as much as did their parents before them. We would suggest to our young readers to try it this year, and have May-day celebrations just to see how pleasant they are.

On Tuesday night, or morning, says the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic*, while the passengers on the Seaboard Express, were dozily awaiting the feeding of the Iron Horse, a man sprang up with a wild yell of fright—"*The Mexicans are murdering me!*" His companion quickly grasped his arms, and forced him back into the seat, and began to soothe him with a purring monologue about pretty Spaniards, grass widows, and the like. When the lunatic was quieted his keeper explained that five years ago the man had left his comfortable home in Vance county, N. C., to seek fortune and excitement in California. He had acquired some of the one; but also far too much of the other; and this was his home-coming!

Every North Carolina soldier who was stationed at Smithville during the late war, remembers Mr. Mary Elizabeth Stewart, and all will be pained to learn of her death, which occurred last Sunday. The Wilmington *Star* says: "Mrs. Stewart was a lady of large heart, full of sympathy, and benevolent to those who were needy, whether white or black. Her generous hand will be missed by the people of Smithville. During the late war it was her custom to visit the camps and look after the sick soldiers, and when the junior reserves were called out and some were stationed at Smithville she used to bake a quantity of biscuits expressly for these boys who were away from their mothers and not accustomed to hardships." She was 88 years old.

ABOUT HENDERSONVILLE.—Owing to rain, says Col. Cameron writing to his paper, the Asheville *Citizen*, I have not gone out as I intended at first to the Judson College, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Boone, and now in a flourishing condition. Among its new features is the presence of twenty Indian girls who are placed here at the charge of the United States government, and who are being christianized and educated. I have next in view a visit to the residence of Mr. H. G. Ewart, a beautiful building, a conspicuous object from the town on the summit of a commanding hill, and standing out in full relief against a fine range of fine, though not lofty mountains. Mr. Ewart has improved his grounds with much taste and has availed himself of natural advantages to construct large fish ponds, now well stocked with Carp.

Capt. M. C. Toms' residence is in the same direction from the village as Mr. Ewart's, but much nearer. That is situated on a beautiful isolated hill, well covered with forest trees, and slopes down on every side towards a valley, that on the north and east being broader, and through which winds a bright lively stream. Capt. T. has turned this to use in the service of the useful as well as the picturesque; for the sparkling little lakes that dot the landscape are also very useful fish ponds; and the escape water gives power to supply the house and grounds with abundance of water.

THE BACKWARD SPRING IN GUILFORD.—Little or no preparation towards the spring planting has been made, says the Greensboro *Patriot*. The great and protracted rain fall has kept the plow out of the ground. Many Guilford farmers have not broken a foot of land.

BRITISH BUTCHERY.—In sixteen battles fought in Ashantee, Afghan, Zulu and Egypt in the past ten years the British claim, says the New York *World*, to have lost but five, viz: Isandlana, Cabul, Maiwand, Lang's, Neb and Majuba. Beginning in 1874 the losses in men are stated as follows: At Amoaful, Ashantee, 7 killed and 200 wounded; at Peiwar Kotal, Afghan, 23 killed and 73 wounded; loss of enemy, 300; Isandlana, Zulu, the entire British force of 23 officers, 500 men and 1,000 natives, under Col. Dumford, were killed; enemy's loss unknown; Ekowe, (Zulu), 41 killed and wounded; enemy's loss, 1,500; Rorke's Drift, 17 wounded and 10 killed; Zulu loss, 350; Zoblane Mountain, 7 wounded and 91 killed; Zulus, 1,100; Ulundi, 104 killed and wounded; Zulus, 2,000. In the second Afghan war at Charaslab the British lost 24 killed and 57 wounded; enemy unknown; at Cabul, 62 killed and 164 wounded; enemy unknown; Sherpur, 5 killed and 33 wounded; enemy unknown; Ahmed Khel, 17 killed and 124 wounded; enemy, "2,000 to 3,000;" Magrs, Sept. 1, 1880, when Gen. Boberts defeated Ayoob Khan and ended the Afghan war, the British lost 29 killed and 161 wounded. Gen. Colley attacked the Boers three times in January and February, 1881, losing at Laing's Nek 81 killed and 109 wounded, at Ingogo 150 killed and wounded and at Majuba 85 killed, 131 wounded and 60 prisoners. In these three engagements only five of the enemy are "known" to be killed. The official account of Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882, makes Sir Garnet Wolseley defeat Arabi in an engagement of thirty-five minutes with a British loss of 9 officers and 45 men killed and 22 officers and 320 men wounded. At Teb, Feb. 29, 1884, Gen. Graham defeated the Arabs in three and a half hours with a loss of 5 officers killed and 17 wounded and 25 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 123 wounded. This makes the total British loss in ten years in killed and wounded only 3,925, while the enemy's loss is largely "estimated" at 10,255, while in eight out of sixteen engagements the loss of the enemy is "unknown." And this is the ten year's record of British butchery.

MR. BAYARD AND THE TARIFF.—In reply to the invitation of the Tammany Committee to address their mass meeting in New York on the 21st ult., Senator Bayard wrote the Secretary as follows:

I have to-day the honor to receive your letter dated the 15th, asking me to address a public meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York on the evening of the 21st.

The need of constant attention to my public duties here constrains me to remain in the Senate during its sessions, and therefore I am unable to comply with your request.

The subject of tariff reform, which you suggest for discussion, is one of present and undeniable importance.

The incrustation of abuses which have been engendered by ill-considered tax laws, passed in the excited times of war, and to supply temporary exigencies, must be broken through; and if the Democratic party have any plain duty, it is to take an honest, straightforward, unmistakable step in the direction of reducing and simplifying the present unequal, complicated and obscure tariff system, in order to give to American industries a chance to breathe in the freer air of other than the home market, in which at present they are shut up.

With a producing power of manufacture and supply equal to double the demands of our home consumption, what can ensue but glutted home markets, periodical cessation of industry and enforced and unpaid idleness to the laboring classes?

This is the state of things we have witnessed for years, increasing in its evils and dangers, and it is the logical and necessary result of a tariff system, based upon excessive and indiscriminate taxation upon all the products of foreign nations which enter into our consumption either for manufactures or otherwise.

These unwholesome ligatures must be loosened, and I trust the Democratic party may be the agency to do the work gradually, considerately, justly and fearlessly.

JUDGE DAVIS AND LOGAN.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs that paper from Springfield, Illinois, that "it is understood that Senator Cullom will, of course, be selected as delegate at large to the National Republican Convention if he desires it. But the project of new and special interest is to put ex-Vice-President David Davis on for one. Friends of Gen. Logan, it is known, have fully canvassed this scheme, and are satisfied that Judge Davis is so heartily friendly to the Senator that there will be a general push to place him on the delegation. It is known that Logan himself has the utmost confidence in Judge Davis's friendship and interest in his candidacy. It appears that when the suggestion of Judge Davis's name was first made the question arose whether he would not probably be so friendly to Secretary Lincoln as to render it questionable whether he ought to be urged for the place. His attachment to Lincoln is fully conceded, yet men in close relations to him—men whose names are sufficient voucher in this State—give assurance that the Judge's inclination to Logan for the Presidency is so strong that nothing would swerve him. They claim, as an additional reason for putting him on the delegation, that his national reputation and proverbial honor would strengthen the claim of the Illinois delegation as nothing else could."

The gentleman making these statements said: "I am certain of Davis's loyalty to Logan. And now suppose that in the outcome of the convention we should fail to secure the nomination for Logan, as I don't think we can fail, but suppose we did, and that the head of the ticket should be selected from the East. There we stand with a man whom we can urge for the second place, and whose name would prove a tower of strength. I tell you that the name of Judge Davis alone would give us Ohio and Indiana, and probably secure three of the Southern States. To my mind it is the wisest step that has been taken for some time."

MISERY, INDEED.—"I cannot understand why there should be so much suffering in this city," remarked a Dakota man on his first visit to New York. "There seems to be a whisky saloon on every corner. Out our way we have to walk four miles sometimes for a drink. That's where you see abject misery."


THE
**Naval Stores Market Report**
AND PRICES CURRENT.
The first number of a
WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted exclusively to the interests of
**SOUTHERN PRODUCE,**
will be published
SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1884,
containing the latest information from all the markets in the world, respecting
Spirits Turpentine,
Rosin,
Lumber,
Cotton,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Wool, &c.,
and the values of all articles used by PRODUCERS.
*Subscriptions $2.50 per annum, covering postage.*
Specimens sent on application.
PUBLISHED BY
R. DUNDAS CHATER,
187 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.
March 19, 1884. 59-3

**100 Acres of Land for Sale.**

PURSUANT to order of sale made by the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of John Campbell and others vs. James J. McMillan and others, for partition among the heirs-at-law of Ann McMillan, dec'd, I will offer for sale at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th of April, 1884, one hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of Crane's Creek, in Cumberland County, N. C., joining the lands of the heirs of John Johnson, Patrick Munroe and others, formerly owned by Daniel McMillan, dec'd, and by him conveyed to his daughter, Ann McMillan, dec'd, and of which she died seized and possessed.

Terms—One-half cash; the other half to be secured by bond and approved security at six months with interest from date; title retained until payment in full.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Commissioner.
March 12, 1884. 58 4t

**Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.**

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

**FOR SALE.**

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

**LIME! LIME!**
AGRICULTURAL LIME
and BUILDING LIME. Also
CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. BOCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

**A. E. RANKIN & CO.,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

VERY BEST
**BUTTER AND FLOUR.**
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

**Valuable Town Property**
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

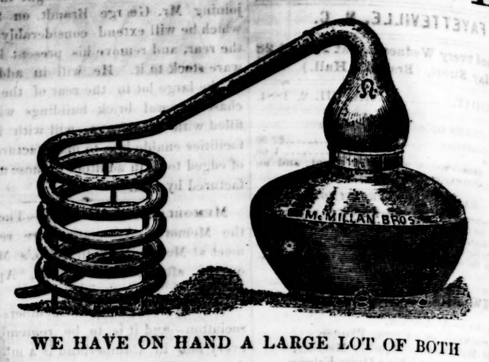
For desired information apply to the undersigned.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
January 23, 1884. 51tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED
**Scotch Parlor Matches,**
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

**"Scotch Matches" are the best.**
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. B. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

**STILLS AND STOVES.**




WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
**New and Second-hand Stills,**
**Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.**
**A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.**

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS
Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

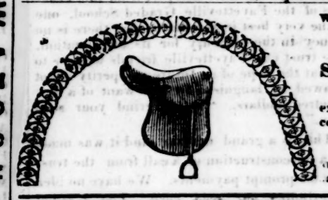
**IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,**

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

**TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;**

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 26tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
**W. OVERBY & SON,**
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
**Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.**
The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

**A FEW HINTS**
FOR THE USE OF
**AYER'S PILLS**
DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Billous Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

**AYER'S PILLS.**

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**
Sold by all Druggists.

**Iron of all kinds;**

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

**ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.**

**J. S. EVANS & CO.**
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting, Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

**PATENTS**

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

**HERRING'S SAFES.**

**HERRING'S SAFES.**

THE attention of merchants and others is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for the Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

**Fayetteville Bookstore.**

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

**SUNNYSIDE NURSERY**
FOR
**Spring, 1884,**

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.
Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

**TO SPORTSMEN.**

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

**FOUTZ'S**
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, HOVE or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y